

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1884.

No. 32.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, May 30, 1884.

The Russian Nihilists are becoming more active.

Destructive forest fires are occurring in Ontario.

Mail office, Toronto, badly injured by fire on Saturday. Loss \$15,000.

The Garry lacrosse club have defeated the Assiniboines for the championship of Manitoba.

A band of raiding Indian horse thieves murdered a man named Pollock near Maple creek lately. The mounted police are in pursuit.

The better terms to the province offered by the federal government are all satisfactory except that they are conditional upon being in full of all demands. They comprise an increase of the subsidy to half a million, the grant of 150,000 acres to the provincial university, the grant of all swamp lands to the province and the capital account to be readjusted so that the same per capita allowance now made on a population of 70,000 will be made on a population of 150,000.

LOCAL.

ROADS very muddy.

TELEGRAPH line down as usual.

BARLEY sells readily at \$1 a bushel, cash.

F. PROVOST left for Calgary on Wednesday.

THIRTY carts arrived for Norris & Carey on Monday.

AD. McPHERSON'S carts left for Calgary on Wednesday.

W. BEATTY and T. Smith arrived from the south on Tuesday.

EVERY prospect of a heavy crop of berries of all kinds this year.

RAFTS of timber are measured by the agent on arrival at the mills.

MAIL arrived on Monday evening sharp on time as it always is now.

HARDISTY & FRASER'S mill turned out 7,760 feet of lumber on Tuesday last.

DONALD TODD, of the upper settlement, on Battle river, was in town last week.

P. H. BULCHER and P. Curran have joined the police force at Ft. Saskatchewan.

BARLEY is reported plentiful in Selva's settlement at twenty-five cents per bushel.

M. ROWE, miner, lost his shovel, etc., by the bank caving in owing to the rise of water.

T. SELVAIS arrived from Battle river settlement on Monday last with three cart loads of barley.

A. D. OSBORNE left for the east from Calgary last week and will be absent about three months.

THE gentle rain has compelled the sportive cricketer and base ballist to take a back seat this week.

JOHN R. McPHADEN left for Peace hills on Wednesday with freight for the Indian department.

JARVIS & STEWART have the sub-contract for carrying the mail from Edmonton to Fort Saskatchewan.

C. ANDERSON arrived on Sunday evening with four carts loaded with freight for the colonization company.

J. HARNOIS left for Calgary this morning to bring in a party of relatives who are coming to settle at Edmonton.

A FREE PRESS of last mail notices the arrival of Rev. D. C. Sanderson in Winnipeg on his way to eastern Ontario.

F. M. JUNEAU left for Athabasca landing with six cart loads of freight for a Lac la Biche trader, named Hamlin.

REV. MR. YOUNG and party left by M. McLeod's team on Monday for the Athabasca landing on their way to Fort Chipewyan.

CAPT. SMITH and family will leave on the first boat for Prince Albert. The captain will take charge of the erection of the new mill there.

JOHN LOOBY arrived on Tuesday from Winnipeg and will start a harness making shop in town. He has a stock on the way in from Calgary.

DAN NOYES brought down a raft for Hardisty & Fraser last week, containing 240 logs and two more rafts of 125 logs each on Monday of this week.

MESSRS. E. B. GLASS and J. Nelson, Methodist mission teachers at Battle river, left on Monday last to attend the church district meeting at Morley.

CONSTABLE DANDY and sub-constable Coutts arrived on Tuesday, Dandy from Calgary and Coutts from Regina, whither he had accompanied Captain Gagnon.

THE square timber for the new Prince Albert mill has been taken out and is now ready for rafting to its destination as soon as some sawn pieces that are required are ready.

A SHIPMENT of oranges and lemons arrived for Norris & Carey on Monday by carts and another on the same day for Frank Oliver by express. Both lots came through in good condition.

A GREAT rise in the water took place this week, commencing on Monday. The river is now flooding and the miners are all home. Most of them made from four to ten dollars a day while working.

CUT-WORMS which usually only attack cabbages, are injuring some fields of early sown barley this season. They have been making havoc in the gardens, but the wet weather may cause them to let up on their work.

THE Fort Saskatchewan cricket club has challenged the Edmonton club to a return match to be played at Fort Saskatchewan next Saturday. The challenge has been accepted. Wickets will be pitched at 11 a.m.

THE thirst dance on Papastayo's reserve which was delayed by rain began Thursday night and will be kept up until Saturday evening. Admission fee, from a plug of tobacco, to a pound of tea. The attendance is not large.

JOHN ASHEN, P. Brunette, and A. McNicol, left for Calgary on Thursday. Mr. Ashen took freight for the Indian department as far as Peace hills, from there he will proceed to Calgary for the celebrated south side threshing machine.

W. H. ASHLEY, at one time connected with the Bulletin is now proprietor of the Hanover Post, published in Hanover, county of Bruce, Ont. The Post is well edited and printed, much superior in both respects to the average of country papers.

A SQUAD of police arrived from Ft. Saskatchewan to investigate a little fracas said to have occurred in town on Tuesday, caused by too much pink-eye. Summonses have been got out against several parties and the examination will be held on Monday.

A RAFT belonging to Hardisty & Fraser, which had been brought down the river, broke loose on the late rise and passed the mill on Thursday morning. Mr. Fraser and another man got on board and succeeded in snubbing it some distance down the river.

THE usual carnival which takes place here on the arrival of first carts with spring goods was held in town during the present week. Judging from the number of participants and the zeal displayed even the most impartial spectator must pronounce our carnival an unqualified success.

WORD was received from the postmaster last mail that it was probable unless a well signed petition for a weekly mail were sent to the department at once the fortnightly service would be continued. A petition was circulated on Tuesday by Mr. Frank Osborne setting forth the necessity for a weekly mail and was numerously signed.

EDMONTON has adopted a time standard for the summer about an hour faster than the true time. This is done to make the evenings long and allow the mill hands and others an opportunity to improve their minds or muscles. All that is asked in return for this favor is that the men start work just so much earlier in the morning.

It will be news to most people here that the mail contract let last fall ostensibly for the route from Stobart to Edmonton was really let for the route from Calgary to Edmonton, yet this appears to be the fact. However, it is only another proof of the lack of desire on the part of the government to give people in the North-West a chance to do the work that has to be done around them as well as a similar lack of desire to have it done at the lowest rates. Last fall, when the tenders were called for they were not advertised so as to give parties in this district a chance to make an offer, while from the fact that not a word was said about a mail from Calgary in the advertisement, those who desired a contract over that route would have been prevented from tendering in any case. There is no excuse whatever for such a method of doing business. Unless contracts are advertised as they are required to be fulfilled in the places where they are most likely to be taken their advertisement at all is only a sham and an excuse to waste more government money. The one redeeming feature in this case is that the men who have the contract have so far filled it most satisfactorily and evidently intend continuing to do so. As long as they do this people here will not quarrel with them, but this does not raise the government's method of letting contracts a single notch in the public estimation.

On Sunday last Mr. J. Knowles left his house near the Little Mountain for a short visit to the house of one of his neighbors. On his return he found that the bed had taken fire from a pipe which he had been smoking while sitting on it and the whole of the bedding had been burned. Fortunately he arrived in time to save the house. He has given up smoking and advises other smokers to do likewise.

S. B. LUCAS, farm instructor at Peace hills, leaves for home this morning. He reports crops looking well when he left but suffering from drought. The Indians are making good progress this year. The Stonys have about twenty acres in on the sod. The Bear hill bands have grain and potatoes left over from last year. The Indians are now all going off to hunt until haying begins. Moose is reported to be plentiful towards the Rocky mountain house, and if so will prove a great benefit to the Indians, as they are all nearly barefooted.

W. OGILVIE, D.L.S., and party of four men, arrived from the south on Saturday last, and started for Athabasca landing on Wednesday. The horses will be sent back from the landing and will remain for the summer at Edmonton. Two wooden canoes from Peterborough, Ont., were taken out for the use of the party on their trip, which will principally be by boat. The party will go down the Athabasca to the mouth of the Peace and as much farther as time will allow, then up the Peace to the mouth of Smoky river, then to Edmonton by way of Lesser Slave lake.

REV. J. A. McLACHLIN, of Victoria, arrived on Wednesday and left on Thursday. A train of surveyors supplies arrived just as he was leaving Victoria probably for Magrath. It is reported that the river lots at Victoria are to be surveyed this year. Mr. McLachlin thinks that an attempt to survey the country around Whitefish lake will cause Chief Peccan to make trouble, if it is attempted before a settlement is made with him, in regard to his reserve. Peccan might not be able to do much harm himself but he would add one more to the already discontented bands of Indians, who, if they could secure a leader in whom they had confidence would probably make an outbreak.

A petition signed by Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Kendall, and many other ladies, has been sent to the Commons asking for the passage of laws for the enfranchisement of women.

The preservation of the peace act is declared to be in force for ten miles on each side of the C.P.R. line from the boundary of British Columbia, twenty miles westward.

The Prince Albert Times says: "Whatever may be said of the theory upon which our present liquor law was framed nothing can be said in support of its operation."

Henry Villard, the Northern Pacific pusher is back to his old profession of journalism, being employed on some of the New York dailies. Poor but honest.

Oliver T. Stone, of Regina, and others, ask incorporation as the Sussex land and stock company, capital \$20,000. To operate at Qu'Appelle forks.

The Toronto News comes out with an alleged cartoon in Saturday's issue. Judging from this effort the News as a pictorial paper is not a success.

Lieut.-colonel Irvine, captain Herchmer, and inspector Steele have been appointed commissioners of the peace for the North-West.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE, making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

INSURANCE.

G. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

NOTICES.

GARDEN SEEDS in endless variety, just arrived by mail at FRANK OLIVER'S.

ICE CREAM on hand every Saturday afternoon at Mrs. T. Henderson's, Main street, near Methodist church.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby warned not to give my wife Nancy Macdonald credit on my account from this date, as I will not be responsible for debts contracted by her. W. MACDONALD.

BASE-BALL PRACTISE, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, on the race track in rear of the Methodist church. Members of the club are requested to attend. By order. JAS. ROSS, secretary.

FOR SALE.—A span of Canadian horses with harness, a yoke of large oxen, and one lumber wagon nearly new, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to W. CRICKSHANK Little Mountain, near J. Price's.

ABSENT.—X. St. Jean will be absent from his place of business for four or five weeks, during which time Mr. Quesnelle, who is in charge of the premises, will attend to the sale of furniture, etc. X. St. JEAN.

FOR SALE.—Four ponies (one a lady's pony), light wagon, set double harness, set single harness, side saddle and bridle, two carts, four sets cart harness. Terms cash. Apply to A. Anderson, at R. Logan's, St. Albert road.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The undersigned will be at the Hudson's Bay Co's. Fort for a few weeks only, for the purpose of taking Portraits, Groups, Buildings, views, etc., and will be happy to see all who call. CORNELIUS J. SOULE, Photographer, Edmonton, May 20th, 1884.

CHAMPION.—The French Canadian station, of St. Albert, will stand for mares from this date until the beginning of July, health and weather permitting, as follows: At St. Albert Mission on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday; at Edmonton on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms \$10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk. St. Albert, May 1st, 1884.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Miners and Explorers of minerals, in the City of Edmonton and district of Alberta, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated at Edmonton this Nineteenth day of April, A.D. 1884.—THOMAS SMITH, A. D. OSBORNE, JOHN CAMERON.—Witness, C. F. Strang.

FERRY NOTICE.—The ferries on the Saskatchewan at the H.B. Fort and at Hardisty & Fraser's mill are now in running order and prepared to carry passengers and teams at any moment between sunrise and sunset at regular rates, or after sunset and before sunrise at double rates. Tickets for sale at all the stores. Cash or tickets must be paid before crossing, as no credit will be given on any condition after this date. JOHN WALTER, Proprietor.

SEEDS!

Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. Clovers, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass Seeds. Carefully selected Seed Grains. Tree Seeds. Our illustrated catalogue and price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

Seedsman

488 Main street, Winnipeg

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY

(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 7, 1884.

MANITOBA'S CONCESSIONS.

The Manitoba delegates have returned from Ottawa and the result of their trip is made public. Many trips have the various Manitoba ministers made to the great pap centre on the same or a similar errand, but this has been the most successful, business as usual though the delegation on this trip did not get what they asked for or were sent to ask for, they got something, while their predecessors got nothing.

The addition to the subsidy has been the principal concession gained, and certainly the increase from less than \$150,000 to half a million a year is a very handsome one. But although a handsome increase it is not a nickel more than the province has in the strictest justice entitled to. There is no doubt as to the right of the province to the proceeds derived by the federal government from the sale and other disposition in behalf of the scrip, of its public lands. It is held by some that the right to the land lay in the federal government and not in that of the province, and that therefore the province had no claim whatever upon the land. In opposition to this idea, the case of Prince Edward Island may be instanced. When it entered confederation it had no public land—the whole country was occupied—and for this reason it received an extra proportion of subsidy on the ground that as the subsidies to the other provinces had been estimated with a regard to their deriving a portion of their income from public lands, minerals, etc., and as Prince Edward Island had none of these sources of revenue it was necessary to its financial success that it should receive a proportionate increase of subsidy, which was accordingly granted. If it is right to grant Prince Edward Island an extra amount of subsidy simply because it had no public land, surely it is right to give an increase to Manitoba proportionate to the value of the land within the province, assumed by the federal government, in the improvement of which local funds have to be spent. Not only should the federal government settle up for the amount of land already disposed of but allowance should be made for the amount still held in hand. The provincial revenue is expended on public works, administration of justice, etc., which benefits the federal government, holding part of the land within the limits of the province as much as any other land holders, and it is no more than right that it should contribute towards these public works and towards the administration of justice in proportion to the amount of benefit derived through the medium of the land so held. Whether the increase of subsidy is sufficient to satisfy the just claims of the province against the country or not those who have the settlement of the matter in hand may be left to judge, but certainly it cannot be supposed to be too much.

The granting of the swamp lands to the province is another simple act of justice. As is well known a great deal of valuable country, especially in old Manitoba, is liable to be and indeed generally is flooded from year to year. The prevention of this flooding by drainage or other works will bring from time to time about a great deal of new land. At the present time the lands are practically of no value, whereas, by drainage they may as soon time be made of value. It is to the interest of the country as well as of the province that every foot of land possible should be reclaimed and made of use. But if the provincial government has no right to the land while the federal government made the work direct and indirect benefit it is safe to say that it will be a long time before much work is done, or rather partly a benefit. By giving these lands to the province a strong inducement is offered for their improvement to the benefit of the country in general and the province in particular.

The grant of 150,000 acres of land for the benefit of the provincial university has not the same strict justice in its favor as the other two concessions. Indeed it looks like a piece of pap, thrown in to secure the alliance of a class. However, as this university is 150,000 acres of land already, and, no doubt, is a benefit to Manitoba, the province has no particular reason to kick, while the amount is all that could be asked.

To estimate the population at 150,000 may be a little excessive at present, but there is little doubt that for the past two or three years 25,000 has been too low an estimate and probably before another adjustment is made the population will be far over 150,000. At any rate if the federal immigration reports are to be taken as gospel the population at the present time must be far over 150,000.

How is it that this delegation has gained such substantial advantages over all that have preceded it? Was its cause any more just, its members any more able, or the needs of the province any more pressing than before? No. It was the same old Norway appearing in the same old part, as a suppliant for the favors of the pap foundry. The difference was this: this time there was a power behind Norway, a power that he feared and could not control, forcing him forward against his will, while the fact of a belief in the reality of that power by the federal government has been amply shown by its decision to demand slightly less or just were always contented before, and would not have been listened to six months ago.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the action taken by the people of Manitoba last winter through the farmers' convention by frightening Norway and letting the federal government know for a certainty what Manitoba thought, has been the means of securing the concessions. The most important of these are undoubted rights but they have not been yielded with a good grace. Norway was sitting unsteady in his seat and the federal ministry was none too strong. A determined sword oblation, therefore, when it was seen that there was a ghost of discontent that would not down—on the same principle as that upon which a man pursued by a pack of wolves acts when he throws his coat to them in the hope of saving his more precious self—these rights have been conceded.

But these are not the concessions that the people asked for, that they most wanted, and they most needed. In all the agitation last winter no convention hinted a desire to acquire the swamp lands or endow the university while few said anything concerning an increase of provincial subsidy. The quietest of the people desired to have dealt with more were important and pressing in their nature. They were, first, the right to control for their own benefit the land, timber and minerals within their limits, that is to be put on the same footing as the other provinces. The additional subsidy sought may be a fair equivalent for the money value which would be derived from the granting of this demand but it is not and cannot be for the wilful mismanagement to which these interests have always been and always will be subjected from Ottawa, a mismanagement of which the province feels the most direct effects. The people asked for one thing, the delegates secured another—much the same as in the case of the man who asked for a fish and was given a serpent—a very good thing in its way, no doubt, but not what was wanted; second, the right to railway communication with the United States and Hudson's bay, or in other words to unlimited railway competition. This right has not been secured and so far as can be known, was never mentioned by the delegates. Of all the rights that were asked this was the most important, involving the largest amount of money, the most vital interests and the most undoubted rights. On this depends the success of the country and that of every individual in it as well as the future welfare and prosperity of all Canada; third, the right to a tariff that should not discriminate against the great and almost only industry, not only of Manitoba but of the whole North-West. That this is the case with the present tariff was the unanimous voice of Manitoba last winter and yet their alleged representatives at Ottawa failed not only to gain this

great and necessary concession, but also to ask for it.

How long will the people of Manitoba put up with such non-sensical delegations and pap sucking governments. The present juncture in federal politics is an opportune time in which to push strongly for every right belonging to them. On the stand taken by them depends not only the interests of their own province but also of the whole North-West. Had proper men properly backed gone to Ottawa on that delegation there is full little doubt that every rightful demand would have been granted. Will they accept the paltry acknowledgment of their rights brought back by these traitorous ambassadors on the humiliating conditions offered or will they for once play the part of men, unite, on a stand determined to maintain the rights that are theirs as Canadians and as free men?

THE Toronto News claims to be the only truly democratic paper in Canada. Its policy is announced by itself to be founded on the principle of government of the people for the people, by the people. In an editorial on "the failure of responsible government," in a recent issue it holds that the present alleged weak kneed policy of the British government is due to the fact of its being directly responsible to the people, arguing that when the two political parties are nearly balanced, the one in power is naturally afraid to make a step in advance for fear that it should be a false step and bring upon it the condemnation of the country to which it is open at all times. The News thinks that the executive of the government should be untrammelled by connection with the legislative body, so that it would not be subject to this fear, in short, that the system of the United States is superior to that of Great Britain. It is worthy while to point out here that the undoubted policy of the British ministry is not due to any fear of a popular verdict against it should vigorous action be taken, for at present if the state of public feeling is not misrepresented, such a course, if adopted, would make an already popular ministry still more popular and give it a ten times stronger hold upon the country. Neither is it necessary to draw comparisons—which are always odious—between the action of the two governments when any crisis in international affairs has occurred, but certainly should such a comparison be drawn it would not be found unfavorable to the British side of the question. In the course of its remarks the News says: "We believe in the rule of the people, but we wish to see their power exercised deliberately, calmly, and after a full consideration of all the facts," and goes on to say that this can best be arrived at by the United States system of electing the executive and legislative bodies separately and for a fixed term of years, instead of the British system of making the executive power a part of the legislative body and bringing the acts of both at any time under the veto of the people. Without entering into any discussion as to which plan is the best, the reader can easily judge for himself which best fulfils the idea of government of the people for the people, by the people, and certainly it is not that advocated by the News. Under the United States system an Autocrat is placed at the head of affairs for a term of four years and let his principles or practice be what they may there he remains until the end of his term. He may have faltered every pledge made by him, but the people have no remedy. At the same time any other man is elected on a similar list of promises and again there is no remedy for four years, let the people think as they may. Under the British system, as soon as public feeling is in a majority against the policy of the executive that policy must be altered or the executive must be. There is no such alternative. Instead of this form of constitution tending to weaken the action of the government it naturally tends to strengthen it. It prompts the leader of the ministry to keep some active policy constantly in view, in order to secure the popular support, while under the U.S. system it is most natural for every politician—there is no leader—to lend his energies towards making personal friends and keeping from making personal enemies, keeping principle of any kind as far out of sight as possible. As a consequence the legislative body

of the United States stands to-day before the world as the model of all that is retrogressive and corrupt in politics, while that of Britain—though hampered by customs and prejudices a thousand years old—has made gigantic strides towards true democracy at home, while showing an executive able and stability sufficient to acquire and control abroad the largest, most wealthy, and most populous empire in the world as well as the largest and most populous the world has ever seen.

NEW STOCK.

TO ARRIVE.

COMING WEEK.

See Advertisement next Saturday.

JNO. A. McDOUGALL & CO.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

'XMAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

BATTLE RIVER.

Rev. father Scollen, who has been on a somewhat lengthy missionary tour among the Upper Battle river settlements, with a special regard to those adhering to the Roman Catholic church, arrived from Duhamel settlement, named after the bishop of Ottawa, on Wednesday. He reports the settlement flourishing. He was at this point once about fifteen years ago when the plains were covered with buffalo, and was very much struck with the suitability of the place as a site for settlement, but little thought at that time to see a settlement there. The settlers are mostly Red river half-breeds, who left Manitoba at the time of the transfer and followed the buffalo westward until there was no more buffalo and no more west to go to, and then settled down to farming. They have good buildings and large fields and their crops look well. They are generally in comfortable circumstances, the earlier settlers having from 25 to 50 head of horned stock besides large bands of horses. Five families from Red Deer Forks were coming to settle on a creek about 50 miles below Duhamel, but they have not arrived yet, and when they do come will probably settle near their friends. A neat Roman Catholic chapel was erected by the people last fall. I. G. Baker & Co's store is nearly completed and a large stock of goods and agricultural machinery will be on hand shortly in charge of Mr. Colpman. W. Beatty's survey party is at work east of the settlement on the river, and another party is working from Tail creek on the Red Deer north. The settlement was divided into river lots a mile in depth last season by Beatty's survey party.

The three bands of Indians at Bear hill and the Leaving of Battle river, are scattered over an extent of country about ten miles from north to south by five miles from east to west, on both sides of the Bow River trail. Ermine skin is at Bear hill, nearest Edmonton, Sampson next south, and Bobtail on Battle river. The whole tract is excellent, but if anything the central portion is the best. The reserves are taken here but are not yet surveyed. These Indians number 500 souls, about 300 being adherents of the Roman Catholic church, and seem to be the most progressive of all the bands who have taken treaty in this part of the North West. Each family has a large field, which is well cared for, and the crops look well. In another year or two, judging from present appearances, these bands will be self supporting. There have been very few deaths among them lately and very little disease. They are quite contented but are anxious to have their reserves surveyed. A great deal of the credit for the superior advancement of this band is due to the exertions of the instructor Mr. Lucas, who spares no pains to assist them in every way. The Indian farm at Big Stone creek is not being worked this season. Mr. Lucas personally superintends the Bear hill bands and Mr. Aylwin the Stonys at the mouth of Wolf creek.

A new settlement is being started at Tail creek on Red Deer river, due south of Duhamel. A trader named McLean has established himself there and several families of half breeds have also settled there lately. This also is an excellent place for settlement, and was for several years the site of a great buffalo hunting and trading settlement, but was abandoned when the buffalo gave out.

FT. PITT DISTRICT.

The police force at Pitt numbers twenty men under inspector Dickens, and two constables, McMillen and O'Keefe, are stationed at Frog lake.

Big Bear's band have almost entirely left Ft. Pitt, some having gone to Battleford and some to the plains. When the band came there last fall it was with the understanding that they should take a reserve in that vicinity and if they did so they should be rationed during the winter by the government. They refused to take a reserve, the chief saying that seeing how little faith had been kept with the other Indians who had taken reserves, he would not take one until he had further assurances that the promises of the department to him would be carried out. Rations were not given him and the band starved all winter, eating rabbits and trading off their horses and other articles of value for food. When spring came they were flat broke and scattered in all directions, only two or three tents remaining.

The Indian of Big Bear's band who was jailed at Battleford for drawing a knife on inspector Delaney, claims that he was only taking out his knife to cut tobacco when Delaney got frightened and called the police.

There are four Indian reserves near Pitt. One at Union lake, fifteen miles from Pitt on the Edmonton trail, in charge of instructor Mann, formerly assistant under instructor Williams, who has since been removed to MacLeod. Rev. Mr. Quinney, of the church of England, is established there and the Roman Catholic church is about to establish a mission there also. The name of the chief is he-sin, the Eagle. Frog lake reserve is a little north of the Edmonton trail, about 40 miles west of Pitt. Instructor Delaney is in charge. There the sub-agent Mr. Quinney teaches, and the agency buildings are to be

erected there. Rev. Pere Lafard, of the Roman Catholic church has a mission church at the lake and an Indian school. There is also a police station there. Long lake reserve is in the Moose mountain, about 35 miles north-west of Frog lake. Pierre Boudreau is farm instructor. There are a few families of the Moose mountain Indians who have not gone on the reserve at Long lake as yet and they do not receive any government assistance as the sub-agent makes it a rule not to give any Indian assistance unless he is on his reserve and at work. As a consequence almost all the Indians are upon their reserves working and a great improvement is being made. The Chippewans have a reserve at the Beaver river crossing of the Cold lake trail, about 35 miles north of Pitt. They have only taken it this spring, having formerly had their reserve at Cold lake, 30 miles further north. They were induced to move partly because the country at Beaver river is much superior to that at Cold lake for farming and partly to be nearer the supply depot. The instructor's name is Fitzpatrick. The Indians are making good progress in erecting buildings and putting up fences, good timber being plentiful. The country is high and rolling with some little lakes of fresh water and plenty of rich, clean, prairie. Rev. Pere LeGoff is in charge of the Catholic mission at this point.

Mr. Dewdney was expected in the Ft. Pitt district on a tour of inspection last week.

The district was overrun last winter by traders from Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton and prices of goods were low, while fur was high. Men coming from a long distance sold out at low figures rather than take the goods back.

The Beaver is so low this spring that it will be difficult for the H.B.Co. to get their barges of goods down it unless a rise takes place.

Battleford Herald, May 17: Battleford rejoices in fresh apples, oranges and lemons. The telegraph line to Troy is to be rebuilt and tenders are invited for the erection of telegraph offices at Clarke's crossing and Humboldt. Goodwin Marchand lost a coat with \$670 cash in the pocket, while crossing the South branch north of Swift Current. Prairie fires have done a great deal of damage. Superintendent Crozier, who takes charge of the police in the Battleford district, has arrived. A town cemetery is to be secured. Six game guardians are to be appointed for the vicinity of Battleford. The lieutenant-governor will build a stand for the police band. The church of England people have subscribed \$315 towards a church building. W. F. King is on his way to Battleford to direct the survey operations of the season. Cricket and lacrosse clubs have been organized. It is proposed to remove the police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan to the Horse hills, about half way between that place and Edmonton.

Calgary Herald, May 28: Mr. Tyrrell of the geological survey leaves during the week to explore the north country. Two supposed coal oil barrels consigned to Mr. Currie, Calgary, were opened lately at the station and found to contain two kegs securely wedged inside holding in all about 30 gallons of whiskey, which was spilled. F. P. Dey, of the late firm of Dey & Bengough, is under arrest charged by the latter with obtaining money under false pretences. The 24th was celebrated by athletic sports in the afternoon and a grand ball in the evening. A. R. M. Spragge, of Regina, has opened a law office at Holt city.

Reports from Cairo, dated May 17th, state that General Gordon was well and was still holding out successfully in Khartoum. A great expedition for the relief of Khartoum is to start from Cairo at the end of August. Advices of May 20th say that the rebels have captured the government stores at Abou Hamed, and are making a general advance.

The bank of Montreal statement, which is regarded as quite favorable, was issued on Tuesday. The statement shows that the earnings have, within \$6,000, been 12 per cent on the capital, and as compared with last year show a decrease in the net profits for the year of \$122,528.

The Globe publishes a statement under date of May 16th that the federal government does not furnish arms and accoutrements to the Winnipeg rifle battalion because it is afraid to trust them with weapons in the present state of public feeling in Manitoba.

Mr. Vanderbilt is worth \$200,000,000, and it doubles every twelve years. He does not give much of it away, and by the time a son of his, to whom the bulk of his fortune will go, is as old as he now is, this sum would be doubled several times.

A meeting at Montreal passed a resolution urging upon the Dominion government the absolute necessity for providing a temporary home for needy immigrants on their arrival in this country.

A motion was introduced in the London City council, Monday night, to reduce the wages of corporation laborers from \$1.25 to \$1 per day during the summer months.

A cyclone passed over the southern part of Woodstock, Ont., doing about \$1,000 worth of damage.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new police barracks at Ft. MacLeod are finished.

The federal government has paid the section B award.

There were 182 business failures in the United States.

Explosives have been found under the walls of Woolwich arsenal.

The Shah of Persia has ceded to Russia the Province of Sarrah.

The project for starting a newspaper at Silver city has fallen through.

The Canada militia force which is to drill this year numbers 18,000 men.

Fifteen persons were killed in a railway accident near Pittsburg on the 14th inst.

John Boulton, a Portage la Prairie barrister, has absconded to Oregon with \$70,000.

Tupper, Tilley, Macpherson and Mowat have sailed for England. Miller, of Manitoba, will go also.

Charles Ford, one of the brothers who killed Jesse James has committed suicide. Cause, ill health.

The treaty of peace between France and China gives the former the protectorate over Tonquin and Annam.

The estimated exportation of wheat from South Australia will this year amount to eleven million bushels.

George McCabe, of London south, Ont., has been arrested for poisoning his wife, Ann McCabe, with strychnine.

Tenders for police forage supplies at Regina, Maple creek, Medicine Hat, MacLeod, and Calgary are called for in the Regina Leader.

Lieut.-governor Dewdney was at Battleford on May 15th, visiting the Indian reserves. He intended visiting Prince Albert and Carlton also.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, June 6th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	86	44
Sunday,	86	52
Monday,	85	47
Tuesday,	55	48
Wednesday,	47	38
Thursday,	48	37
Friday,	67	36

Barometer falling, 27.538. One and three-fourths of an inch of rain fell during the week.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Bag to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. During Mr. Baird's absence Mr. J. L. Campbell, B. A. will hold evening service at 7 o'clock. The Sabbath school will meet at 2.30 p.m. as usual.

NOTICES.

POTATOES.—One hundred bushels of Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron potatoes for sale at ALLAN OMAND'S, South side.

NOTICE.—Important to Stock Raisers. A well bred bull, three years old, imported from Winnipeg, in good condition for service, at J. IRVINE'S, South side.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Persons hereafter removing fences and trespassing on the Hermitage property will be prosecuted according to law. W. NEWTON.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified to give no credit on my account to my wife Virginia Gagnon, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation ISAAC GAGNON.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as cabinet makers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm must settle with Xavier St. Jean, who will settle all accounts against the said firm, and continue the business himself. X. ST. JEAN, N. ST. JEAN. Edmonton, April 17th, 1884.

NOTICE!—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharpes' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some time past carried on by Frank Oliver and Alexander Dunlop, under the firm of "Oliver & Dunlop," at Edmonton in Alberta territory was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will henceforth be carried on alone by the said Frank Oliver, who is authorized to receive all credits on account of the said partnership. Dated at Edmonton, aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of April, A.D. 1884.—FRANK OLIVER, ALEXANDER DUNLOP, Witness, Geo. A. Watson.

NOTICE.—The thoroughbred trotting stallion W. H. BALDWIN will stand for mares this season (28th April to 28th June, health and weather permitting, as follows: Monday, Pagerie's hall-way house for noon, Tuesday, Palace hotel stables, Fort Saskatchewan, all day; Wednesday, Alex. Cameron's Sturgeon river, for noon, Kelly's, Cut-bank lake, over night; Thursday, St. Albert hotel, St. Albert, over night; Friday, Dan Noyes' for noon; Saturday, his own stable, Edmonton hotel. Terms for the season \$15 payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk. For pedigree see hand bills. DONALD ROSS proprietor.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.